Finally, an internal pressure exists within a blister which varies from blister to blister. This pressure works in the opposite direction to the fluid migration into the blister space. This pressure is dependent on numerous factors, e.g., on the possibility of expansion of the blister fluid, in the slightly or severely damaged surrounding tissue, further, on the physical properties of the blister roof, i.e., thickness, degree of keratinization, elasticity etc., and thus on the location in the different body regions and the localization of the blister in the different levels of the epidermis or beneath the epidermis.

In principle it may be supposed that 2 different forces cause the fluid accumulation in blisters. On the one hand an increased filtration pressure (e.g., in urticaria bullosa or in marked inflammatory changes in the upper corium); on the other hand an increased colloid osmotic pressure in an epidermal or subepidermal cleft resulting from the skin disease initially without particularly noticeable alterations in the corium. It seems probable that both forces act in conjunction in the majority of cases of blister formation.

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